



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Eria.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at

ROBERT GRAY'S BOOK-STORE,

KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of
the General Assembly of Virginia, of a pub-
lic and permanent nature, as have passed since
the session, 1801.

Price, neatly bound and lettered, \$6.
ADELIN MOWBRAY—Or the Mother
and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs
Orpe—Price \$1 75, in boards.

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the
Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Ac-
quaintances and Relations. Price, in boards,
50 cents.

October 11

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this-day—First drawn
blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,
HAVING made a purchase of a number
of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of-
fer them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters
and further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets, \$5 75
Half do. 3 00
Quarter do. 1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing
proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-
tion of which will be given at any time, by
applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be ex-
changed for prizes, or the highest price in
cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All
tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,
and every information respecting the Lottery
given without charge.

August 24

FOR SALE,

On board the schr. Betsey, at Janney's wharf
6 pipes FRENCH BRANDY
3 bls. SUGAR
1000 bushels coarse Liverpool SALT
21 bls. TANNERS OIL
1 trunk INDIA COTTONS
12 mats DUMB FISH
5 bls. MACKEREL
186 bushels BARLEY.

Apply to the master on board, or
Lawrason & Fowle.

October 18

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington
Bridge Company, are hereby notified that
the third instalment of Ten Dollars on each
share is called for by the Directors, and
must be paid on or before the first day of
November next, agreeably to the act of Con-
gress, entitled "An act authorising the erec-
tion of a Bridge over the river Potomac
within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
DANIEL CARROL, of Dud.
President.

October 13—18.

To Let,

TWO convenient two story Frame Houses
at the lower end of Fairfax street; a large
Garden attached to each; pleasantly situated
for private families; possession may be had
immediately: apply to

John Lloyd.

October 4

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By **LINDLEY MURRAY.**

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.
" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particu-
lar work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, es-
pecially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.*

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &**
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

October 3.

Printing in its various branch
executed with accuracy and dispatch,

600 barrels Freight Wanted
For any Eastern Port,



FOR THE
SCHOONER

BARTHOLOMEW.

James Crawford, Master;
A strong good vessel, burden
about nine hundred barrels, and
will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
Apply to

John G. Ladd.

October 21.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to
aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine So-*
cietv of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	3000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	300	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	3000
80 —	30	—	2400
200 —	20	—	4000
300 —	10	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	30,000

First drawn blank	200
1 — after 2000 tickets	300
1 — 4000	200
1 — 6000	200
1 — 8000	400
1 — 10,000	400
1 — 12,000	500
1 — 14,000	1000
1 — 16,000	2000
1 Last drawn blank	3000

6169 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
32 Blanks—Sum raised }
including expence, } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that
there are less than two blanks to a prize, and
that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-
tion.

The drawing will positively commence on
the 24th of next month, and will be complet-
ed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents.
for sale at R. GRAY'S Book Store, where
the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be
examined free of expence. Prizes in the last
New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-
ets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-
ing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually
attended to, and early information given of
their fate.

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail
Stage will commence running as fol-
lows between Alexandria and Petersburg in
Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6
o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries
by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6
and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the
morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon)
and arrive at Richmond the next morning by
6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at
Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every
day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria
in the same time. This stage will carry no
more than 2 passengers on any account what-
ever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage
can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alex-
andria and Petersburg, will also commence
running at the same time, every other day
throughout the year, without regard to Sun-
days, and will travel only in the day time.—
On this line it is the intention of the owners
to study the wishes and the convenience of
passengers. Still, however, regard must be
had to time—Going south from Alexandria
they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Staf-
ford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericks-
burg—The next day will breakfast at the
Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge
at Richmond. And on the third day will
breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at
Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house
and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morn-
ing, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling
Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next
morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house,
dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to re-
quest that passengers will be a moderate as
possible in the quantity of their baggage, as
any thing more than a small trunk or parcel
which will go within the body of the stage
will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.

For Savannah, [Georgia]



The Schooner
SEA-FLOWER,

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Master;
Now lying at Hartsburne's wharf, and will
sail on Wednesday 26th instant. A few pas-
sengers can be accommodated by applying as
above.

October

24*

For Philadelphia,



The Sloop
LARK,

WILLIAM DAVIS, Master;
For freight or passage apply to the Master
on board at Herbert's wharf.

October 25.

31*

Salt afloat.

Just arrived, and for sale on board the Bri-
tish Brig RHINE, Capt. THOMPSON, from
LIVERPOOL—

10,000 bushels ground allum
SALT.

24 hogheads **COPPERAS.**

Apply to

JAMES PATTON.

October 21.

The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 2
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
50 hds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of **TIN WARE.**
SHEET-IRON STOVES and **STOVE**
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of **PLUMMING WORK** ei-
ther for *Shops* or *Buildings*, done in the best
manner.

The **BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS**
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. **WILLIAM FLETCHER**,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make **GRATES** handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper*,
Brass, *Pewter*, *Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS JACOB HOKES hath, by
his petition in writing, applied to the
honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the
assistant judges of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the be-
nefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of
insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is in actual
confinement in the jail of Alexandria county,
at the suit of JOHN POTTS, and being un-
able to discharge the said claim, with o-
thers against him, has offered to deliver
up to the use of his creditors, all his
property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is
therefore given, to the creditors of the said
JACOB HOKE, that on SATURDAY the
29th instant, between the hours of nine and
3 o'clock of the same day, at the court-
house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent
debtor will be administered to the said JACOB
HOKES, and a trustee appointed agreeably
to the said act of congress, unless cause be
then and there shown to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit
court of the District of Columbia, this 25th day
of October, 1808.

G. Dencaie, C. C.

October 25.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO WILSON C. NICHOLAS, ESQ.

LETTER IV.

SIR,

You say "There is no way in which the British had harassed our commerce more than in the execution of their nominal blockades; upon this point we demanded, and had a right to expect redress: Did the treaty give it to us?" We have heard much of these nominal blockades. The French first raised the outcry, and we have a thousand times re-echoed the strain. Not only so: all the atrocities the French have committed upon us, have been traced to this pretended source, and consequently the whole burden of the ills we endure has been charged upon Great Britain. But, sir, where are the proofs of these nominal blockades? Shew your evidence, and if it be good, then shall we be convinced. You cannot do this. You will tell us that the French and Mr. Madison say so; but their saying so will not do. Let them indicate the facts which go to prove their assertions. Let counter-evidence be admitted, and then, and not ere then, can an impartial judgment be formed. The French, and we have an interest to promote in asserting the fact; the British have an interest in denying it. Who are we to believe? Neither. No, assertions, in such cases, go for nothing; facts, well substantiated facts, are alone conclusive.

But let us see whether by a candid consideration of circumstances, some approaches may not be made towards probable proof, on this important point. I suppose it will be granted, that Great Britain has from seven hundred to a thousand vessels of war afloat, that these vessels are almost altogether employed in blockading the more important harbors of her enemies; yet, with such a force, so employed, can it be believed that her blockades are made like French blockades, only by proclamations? If so, how comes it that her enemies keep so close in their harbors, and so close to our vessels, by mere proclamations? Is it by some strange spell, some devilish incantation, some fascinating power, that these proclamations are enabled to charm our vessels into captivity?

What constitutes a blockade? "Having such a force before the blockaded port, as renders the entrance thereon a lifeless hazardous." This is all; and is this so difficult a matter to a people possessing seven hundred ships of war? Is it, with such a force a difficult thing to render the entrance into twenty, thirty, or a hundred ports, "manifestly hazardous?" But I may be told, that some of those ports, said to be blockaded, have been entered by our vessels without any blockading squadron being seen. This may have happened. A strong gale will sometimes drive a ship before it, some from and sometimes on shore. When such events happen, a neutral, or an enemy may slip in; but does the occurrence of such events render the blockade merely nominal, not only at that precise moment, but at all other times prior, and posterior thereto?

Assure yourself that this story of nominal blockades will never go down with any man of candor possessing a grain of common sense, and common information. It is, however, well calculated to gratify the feelings and prejudices of some; and well fitted to raise or keep up in the minds of the ignorant, that hatred of Great Britain, which to inspire, and to cherish seems, unhappily, to be a favorite object with a great proportion of the leaders of the people.

It was, I fear, in pursuance of this holy purpose, that you considered it your duty to state explicitly, that you do not believe it was the intention of Great Britain to give us satisfaction on this point. (The affair of the Chesapeake,) "you add," that she only wished for time to put her colonies in a state of defence! In a state of defence against what?—Against gun boats without crews, and militia without arms? Can you believe, sir, that Great Britain was ignorant of our military, or rather un-military situation?—That our militia, tho' composed of as brave men as other men, were in no state to be led to attack; in no state to face regulars, or storm fortresses? Such was our situation, what was that of Great Britain? I need only say, armed at every point.—This being the case, if she intended war, why should she court delay? or rather why

should she have given us a moment to prepare? To arm, and train our militia; to raise a regular force, to fortify our harbors, to build, and man ships of war, and gun-boats; to collect all that wealth we had floating on the ocean, and which unless for delay she might have made all her own.—These were the certain consequences of delay. She knew it. Yet tho' intending war, as you insinuate, she preferred delay.—When, sir, you sport such assertions, what must we think? We cannot think that you want understanding; the inevitable consequence then is, that we must suppose you think any thing will pass with your constituents; that they are either prepared to swallow camels, or blind enough not to see them.

As to the second part of your assertion, namely, that the British wished for delay "To take the chance of embarrassing us at home, by exciting in the minds of a portion of the American people, a distrust of their own government," admitting the fact to be so, is it strange that they should try to turn against us the same kind of political artillery, with which we have been ever assailing them? Is it not known to our government, is it not known to you, is it not known to every man who knows aught of political affairs, that without the aid of bribes, without the aid of intrigue, without the aid of any sinister art on our part, there is a powerful American party in Great Britain, and Ireland; a party, which, perhaps wisely, perhaps foolishly, is for laying open to us all their ports; for permitting us freely to participate in all their colonial trade; for repealing their navigation act: and in fine, for putting our merchants on a complete footing with their own? On the hopes, fears, prejudices, and opinions of this party, have we not often practised? Yes, and during the Fox administration we might have practised with great success, had not the infernal non-importation act passed in to rouse resentment, and to throw every thing aback.

But, sir, weak and foolish indeed must the British ministers have been, to expect, that our government would meet with any operative embarrassment from any portion of our own people in the execution of whatever project it might adopt against England. For, this, had they not before them the strong evidence of the late proceedings of Congress? Had they not seen that a great majority of that body were prepared to do any thing on executive recommendation; were ready to "fetch and carry" (this is Mr. Randolph's expression) "at the executive's nod?" Did they not know, moreover, that such were the strong, and general prejudices of the country against Great Britain, that every man, and every fellow who aspired to popular favor, found, or thought it necessary to declaim against that country; to charge her with every hateful crime; and to load her with every epithet that rancor could devise. Knowing these things, could they possibly hope to excite distrust against the federalists, to wound them, and the British with one blow of your two-edged sword.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B.

Latest Foreign News.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, September 17.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.
DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received yesterday from lieutenant general sir Hugh Dalrymple, commanding his majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and brought by capt. Dalrymple, military secretary of sir Hew Dalrymple.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CINTRA,
September 3, 1808.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimeira, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valor and discipline of British troops and the talents of British officers were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival, gen. Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French general in chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by sir Arthur Wellesley and general Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the British admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him,

objected to the 7th article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, in was finally concluded that lieut. col. Murray, quarter master general to the British army, and gen. Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French general in chief, and the British commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period lately prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and ratification exchanged on the thirtieth of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather, and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and the 42d regiments which were on board transports with sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land, and take possession of the forts on the Tagus, whenever the admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St. Julien's and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and occupied by ours.

As I landed in Portugal, entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favor of the expediency of expelling the French from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French general in chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions for the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negotiation the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal and intelligence of captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders, but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment it was no longer necessary.

Capt. Dalrymple, of the 18th dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honor of delivering to your lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut. gen.

Translation of the articles for a suspension of arms in Portugal.

Suspension of arms agreed upon between lieut. gen. sir Arthur Wellesley, knight of the order of the bath, on one part, and M. Kellermann, gen. of division, grand officer of the legion of honor, commander of the order of the iron crown, grand cross of the Bavarian order of the lion, on the other part; both invested with full powers by the respective generals of the French and British armies, dated headquarters of the British army, August 22, 1808.

Article 1. There shall be, from the present date, a suspension of arms between the forces of his Britannic majesty and those of his imperial and royal majesty, Napoleon I. in order to treat for a convention, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

2. The gens. in chief of the two armies & the adm. commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's fleet, off the mouth of the Tagus, shall fix upon a day whereon to meet on such point of the coast as shall be thought fit, in order to treat for and conclude said convention.

3. The river Siander shall form the line of demarkation between the two armies: Torres Vedres shall not be occupied by either.

4. The commander in chief of the British army shall engage to include the Portu-

guese armies in this convention, and the line of demarkation shall be from Leira and Thurmar.

5. It is provisionally agreed, that the French army shall in no case be considered prisoners of war; that all those of whom it consists, shall be conveyed to France, with arms and baggage, and all their private property of every description, no part of which shall be arrested from them.

6. No individual, whether native of Portugal, of a country in alliance with France, shall be molested for his political conduct; they shall be protected in their persons, their properties respected, and they shall be at liberty to remove from Portugal with what belongs to them within a stipulated time.

7. The neutrality of the port of Lisbon shall be recognized with regard to the Russian fleet; that is to say, when the British army or fleet shall be in the possession of the city and port, the same fleet shall not be molested during its continuance there, nor obstructed when leaving it, nor followed after it shall have quitted that port, before the time prescribed by the maritime laws.

8. All the artillery of French calibre, as also all the horses of the French cavalry, shall be transported to France.

9. This suspension of arms shall not be broke without 48 hours notice.

Made and agreed upon by the forementioned generals.

(Signed)

Arthur Wellesley,
Kellermann,
Gen. of Div.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The garrisons of the places occupied by the French army shall be included in the present convention, if they shall not have capitulated before the 25th instant.

(Signed)

A. Wellesley,
Kellermann,
Gen. of Div.

(A true copy.)

A. J. Dalrymple, Capt. Military
Secretary.

[Definitive Convention in our next.]

From a French paper.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

This capital has been, since the evening of the 28th, in a state of the greatest consternation. Sultan Selim wished to re-establish the authority of the Porte, and to keep a well paid standing army on foot. It was this which occasioned his fall on the 28th of May, 1807. Mustapha Bairactar, Pacha of Rudschuck, a man of the purest intentions, proposed a plan for re-establishing that which the 28th of May had destroyed. He came to Constantinople, with a corps of trusty troops, caused the famous Kavagky Oglou, commandant of the Castles of the Dardanelles, and chief author of conspiring against Sultan Selim, to be beheaded, the Mufi and all the new ministers of the Sultan Mustapha to be deposed, the Aga of Janissaries to be strangled, and the most important posts of Constantinople to be occupied by his troops. The Grand Vizier, the new Mufi, and several other members of the Divan, declared themselves the partisans of Mustapha Bairactar.

The Sultan had no suspicion of his projects on the contrary, he thought himself so secure that on the 8th inst. he repaired in the morning to Beseetach. But the Sultan Mustapha having got information of it on the 28th, Mustapha V returned with all expedition by sea to the Seraglio, whilst the Pacha of Budschuck was entering it by land. The Pacha caused the new Mufi to inform that Selim only was lawful emperor. Mustapha fell from following the example given on the 28th May, by his uncle Selim, who voluntarily descended from the throne, ordered the inner gates of the Seraglio to be shut. The soldiers of the Pacha, however, speedily effected an entrance, but they found the unfortunate Selim dead, and covered with blood. Seized with horror at this spectacle, Mustapha Bairactar, and the grandees of the Porte, caused prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, to be immediately proclaimed emperor. This prince, who is about fifteen years of age, has, for the last 15 months, been confined with the Sultan Selim, who, during that space, instructed him in the art of government.

On the 29th, the unfortunate Selim was buried at Your, by the side of his father.—The Pacha of Budschuck, the whole of the army, and all the respectable inhabitants of the capital, attended the funeral. During these melancholy occurrences, the public tranquility was not in the least degree interrupted. The greater part of the assassins of Selim have been executed. We know not whether the deposed Sultan is still living.—Some people assert that he has been strangled. Mustapha Bairactar has taken pos-

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of the Grand Seal. The Grand Vi-
ser is a prisoner in his camp, for having re-
turned to the Sultan's mother the plan of re-
moving Selim on the throne. There is no
doubt but the Pacha will soon be appointed
Grand Vizier.
Eleven of the principal partizans of the
Sultan Mustapha, were this day strangled
in the Seraglio. The Kistlar Aga (chief of
the eunuchs) who assisted in the murder of
Selim, was executed on the 29th.

NEW-YORK, October 21.
Arrived brig Jane, Bell, 28 days from
Lima. Left no American vessels there.
40 dollars. A free trade had been o-
pened with the Spanish Main.
Brig St. Brides, Norton, 17 days from
St. Croix (B. E.) Left no American ves-
sels there. The sloop Leander, sailed the
day before for Boston, and spoke her Oct.
16, in lat 37. Oct. 17, lat 38, long 73,
spoke schr. Fair Lady, of Portland, 35
days from Falmouth, Jan. for Philadelphia.
Four 20 dollars.

BALTIMORE, October 24.
On Friday evening last, a laborer, em-
ployed by Mr. Spear, was shot through the
head and instantly expired. Mr. Spear nar-
rowly escaped; as, about the same time a
musket ball passed within a few inches of
him. The firing was from the L'Eole
French 74, in the stream. It appears that
some of the men (in all seven) who have
charge of this ship, have occasionally in-
terfered in firing at a target on shore. This
is their own account; the truth will proba-
bly be fully developed on trial, as they are
in jail. Such was the sensation on the
point, that many of the inhabitants imme-
diately assembled and boarded the ship,
whence they carried the seven Frenchmen.
We have not heard the name of the deces-
ed.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

The session of the General Assembly of
the state of Connecticut was opened the
11 inst. at New-Haven, by a speech from
Governor Trumbull.
Gov. Trumbull justly observes in his
speech, when speaking of the embargo, that
the efficacy of this experiment has been
fairly tested within our jurisdiction [Con-
necticut] as perhaps in any part of the U.
States. But, amidst heavy and severe im-
positions to our trade, and many privations to
our citizens, we are yet to learn what are
to be its benefits in a national point of
view.
Again—when speaking of Spain, he
says,
"The great events which have lately
taken place in Spain, have awakened the
serious and anxious attention of all lovers
of rational and well grounded liberty, to the
national interests and welfare of that much
injured, abused and highly spirited peo-
ple."
The house made choice of the honorable
John C. Smith, for speaker, and Lyman
and Samuel Rowland, esquires, for
clerks.

NEW-JERSEY.

A democratic majority of one has been e-
lected in the council, and six in the other
branch of the legislature. In the elections
of Congress, and for Electors of President
and Vice-President, both being by a general
ticket, it is expected the Federalists will ne-
vertheless prevail.

Letters from England mention, that orders
were issued to pay off 26 ships of the line and
put them out of commission. Among them
were the ship, in which Capt. Douglass
was the command. This should seem con-
sistently towards us, as this man made the at-
tack on the Chesapeake.—*Boston Gazette.*

A letter from Liverpool represented the
price of cotton as having considerably advan-
ced, with a prospect of its being still higher,
as the stock in the market is light. New up-
land cotton is quoted at 3s. sterling; old at
2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. and New Orleans 3s. to
3s. 3d.

Letters by the brig Constance, arrived at
Boston, state, that shipments of flour were
making in England, by all the vessels bound
to the West Indies.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's to a gen-
tlemen in Charleston, dated 5th inst.

"We are all much alarmed owing to the
existence of the yellow fever in this place,
by which, at least, one fourth of the popu-
lation have been carried off. We scarcely
know what to do; many respectable charac-
ters have died. Poor SAMPSON died last
night."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentle-
man in the West-Indies, to his friend in
Philadelphia, dated Sept. 8, 1808.

"Aland had been invaded by 900 Rus-
sians; but some hundreds of the inhabitants
led on by a Clergyman, and an Under-She-
riff, and aided by a Cannon-Sloop, took
and brought them all to Stockholm. These
brave men received kind respects from the
public. The king took the clergyman by
the hand thanked him, and made him his
chaplain—He also promoted the under-she-
riff, to a military command.

"The peasants in Finland, have display-
ed a zealous bravery—In some parts—even
the women could hardly be dissuaded from
fighting."

DEAR BROTHER,

French Prison, Arras, June 6th, 1808.

It is with great anxiety of mind I take
pen in hand to write you these few lines to
inform you that I am well, and as much;
but I hope these will find you and all in
good health. We sailed from Liverpool the
30th day of November for Spain, where we
arrived on the 2d day of January, and took
in a cargo for Philadelphia, and sailed the
3d of February, 1808, and was taken the
3d day of March by two French frigates,
and carried to Brest, where we stopped five
days, and left there the 30th March for Ar-
ras, which is six hundred miles in the coun-
try, where I arrived on the 3d day of May,
after being very badly used in the march;
but thank God we are in expectation of be-
ing liberated in a few days. No more, but
remain your loving brother.

JOHN DRIVER.

[The writer of the above letter is known
to the Editor of this paper; is a native of
the same county with the Editor, to whom
his family and friends are intimately known.
In this manner native American citizens are
treated by the French, and not a word is
said; but we will go to war, if an English,
Irish, or Scotch sailor is taken from one of
our merchant vessels. A French man of
war may burn our ships, and imprison our
citizens, &c. we hear no complaints, no notice
taken by official communications.—*Norfolk
Ledger.*

AMERICAN ANT. QUITIES.

From "The Journal of a Tour into the ter-
ritory north west of the Alleghany moun-
tains.

By the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris.

"Behind me rises a reverend pile,
"Sole on this dreary heath a place of tombs,
"Waste, desolate; where Ruin dreary
dwells,
"Brooding o'er sightless skulls, and crum-
bling bones."

We went out this morning to examine
the ancient monuments about Grave Creek.
The town of Tonnison is partly built upon
one of the square forts. Several mounds
are to be seen. I think there are nine with-
in a mile. Three of them, which stand ad-
joining each other are of superior height and
magnitude to those which are most com-
monly to be met with. In digging away
the side of one of those, in order to build a
stable, many curious stone implements were
found; one resembled a syringe; there
were also a pestle, some copper heads of
an oval shape, and several other articles.—
One of the mounds in Col. Bygg's garden
was excavated in order to make an ice-
house. It contained a vast number of hu-
man bones, a variety of stone tools, and a
kind of stone signet of an oval shape, two
inches in length with a figure in relief re-
sembling a note of admiration, surrounded
by two raised rims. Captain Wilson who
presented the stone to my companion Mr.
Adams, observed that it was exactly the fi-
gure of the brand with which the Mexican
horses were marked. One of the mounds
was surrounded by a regular ditch parapet,
with only one entrance. The tumulus was
about 12 feet high, and the parapet five.

The 'BIG GRAVE' as it is called, is
a most astonishing mound. We measured
the perpendicular height, and it was sixty-
seven feet and a half. By the measure-
ment of George Villar, Esquire, of Wheel-
ing, it is 68 feet. Its sides are quite steep.
The diameter of the top is 55 feet, but the
apex seems to have caved in; for the pre-
sent summit forms a basin 3 or 4 feet in
depth. Not having a surveyor's chain, we
could not take the circumference, but judg-
ed that its base covered more than half an
acre. It is overgrown with large trees on
all sides. Near the top is a white oak of 3
feet diameter; one still larger grows on the
eastern side, about half way down. The
mound sounds hollow. Undoubtedly its
contents will be numerous, curious, and
calculated to develop in a farther degree

the history of the antiquities which abound
in this part of our country.

As there are no excavations near the
mound, and no hills or banks of earth, we
infer that it must have been principally
formed of sods skimmed from the surface,
or of earth brought from a distance. The
labor of collecting such a prodigious quan-
tity must have been inconceivably great.—
And when we consider the multitude of
workmen, the length of time, and the ex-
pense requisite to form such a stupendous
mound; when we reflect upon the spirit of
ambition which suggested the idea of this
monument, of great but simple magnifi-
cence, to the memory of some renowned
prince or warrior, we cannot but regret
that the name and glory it was designed to
perpetuate, are gone—Lost in the darkness
of the grave!

* This singular marking stone is now de-
posited in Mr. Tarrel's cabinet of curiosities
at Boston.

From the (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

OBSERVATIONS ON SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The recent transactions in Europe render
it a matter of curiosity to the American peo-
ple, to be furnished with an historical and
geographical synopsis of those kingdoms
whose united energies are directed to one
common object, and in which we heartily
wish them success.

SPAIN, was first peopled by the Celts, a
warlike nation inhabiting the western parts
of ancient Gaul. The Phœnicians had colo-
nies in the southern provinces and first in-
troduced civilization into this country.—
They were followed by the Grecians, after
them the Carthaginians and then by the Ro-
mans who formed it into a province 16 years
before the Christian era. For 400 years they
possessed it, but on Constantine withdraw-
ing his forces in order to support the Roman
power in the east, it was conquered by the
Goths, the Vandals and other barbarous
nations, who divided it among themselves.
In a short time however the Goths united it
under their king Marick, who founded the
Spanish Monarchy. The Moors made ma-
ny desperate attempts to overturn it, but the
ancient inhabitants of the soil prevailed, and
it has continued united for many centuries.
It is divided into fourteen districts, some of
which are called kingdoms, and others pro-
vinces—and each is governed by a Junta or
select number of the nobility, clergy, & laity
who are empowered to levy taxes, and regu-
late all the concerns of their respective dis-
tricts. These are subject to the Cortes, or
Supreme Junta chosen also from the orders
and meet generally at Castile, to enact and
give force to laws for the government of the
kingdom.

The population is estimated at present to
be about 12,000,000. Count Aranna, gives
the census for 1787 and states that at that
period it contained only 10,500,000 Inhabi-
tants.

PORTUGAL is the ancient Lusitania, the
Carthaginians and Romans possessed it in
succession—after the Vandals and Suevi,
were driven from Spain, they conquered
the country and established a monarchy.
The Spaniards conquered this kingdom un-
der Philip the 2d but it only continued uni-
ted to the Spanish crown 60 years.—In 1640,
the people shook off the yoke and elected
the duke of Braganza for their king, under
the name of John the 4th, in whose family
the crown remained until Napoleon put an
end to the dynasty, by forcing the heir to
seek another kingdom in the Brazils. The
population is estimated at 4,000,000 of
souls. This peninsula, if I may so call it,
lying on the west of Europe is bounded on
all sides by the Mediterranean Sea and At-
lantic ocean, except on the north-east, where
it is separated from France by a ridge of
mountains called the Pyrennees, which
rocky and inhospitable frontier extends
from the shores of the Bay of Biscay, to
the Mediterranean, a distance of 200 miles.
Over these mountains are only five narrow
passes into France—which 500 determined
soldiers could defend against all the efforts
of united Europe. They are the Thermopy-
lae of the country—and without forcing
these, Spain can never be invaded by land.

The physical force united against France
in these countries, we have already shewn,
is 16,000,000 of people—Of these, one tenth
are capable to bear arms; their supplies are
certain, while England is their ally, and her
navy rides triumphant on the ocean. Can
we hesitate a moment respecting their final
success, when we reflect on the holy cause
which animates them to action, and the
mountainous face of the country they inha-
bit. If the ancient Swiss could maintain
their liberty with a handful of intrepid pa-
triot against the whole German empire; if
the Dutch with not one tenth part of the
number of men to support their freedom,

achieved their independence against
the embattled legions of the all powerful
Philip, shall not Spain and Portugal tri-
umph? Considering their cause, their re-
sources and their local situation, we think
there is no doubt that they will, for let us
recollect that for a nation to be free it is
sufficient that she wills it.

A generous price will be
given for OLD CARPETING at the
Alexandria Alms House.
October 26. eo3t

Lost Yesterday,
A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON,
With the letters L. H. thereon. The finder
will be rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.
October 26. 3t

THOMAS JACOBS,

TAYLOR:

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has
removed his shop to King street, two doors
west of the Washington Tavern, where he
intends to carry on as formerly; and hopes
from his knowledge of the business in having
his work well done, and according to promise,
to give full satisfaction to all those who may
please to favor him with their custom. He re-
turns his sincere thanks to those of his friends
who have heretofore favored him with their
work.

October 26. eo3t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public in general, that
they have for their accommodation, an ELE-
GANT COACHEE and HORSES to hire,
upon moderate terms. Such as may think
proper to favor them with their custom will
be regularly attended to. We shall also be
provided with a SLEIGH for the winter sea-
son.

L. and T. Cook.
October 26. 3t

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.
October 19. d

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received
Part of my Fall Goods,
CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF
Rose and Duffel Blankets, Broad and Nar-
row low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.
John Lloyd.
October 7. m w fif

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and
MARCH'S, Georgetown,
PRICE 37 1/2 Cents,
AN

ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

TENDING TO SHew
That by a due encouragement of these essen-
tial interests the nation will be rendered
more respectable abroad and more
prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed for extending his valu-
able race of animals, for the benefit
of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual
terms.
September 15

At the solicitation of a
number of our country friends,
we shall commence, on the 9th
of this month, the publication
of a paper for the country, three
times a week, which will contain
all the matter and advertise-
ments published in the daily pa-
per. The price will be Five
DOLLARS per annum.

Such of our present patrons
as reside on the route where the
mail goes but once a week, will
be furnished with the country
paper in lieu of the daily one,
unless ordered otherwise,

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caenau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 23.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

Samuel Harper, complainant,
AGAINST
Precilla Courts and Elisha Janney defendants,
In Chancery.

The defendant Precilla Courts, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Precilla Courts is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Precilla Courts do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter her appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Elisha Janney, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Precilla Courts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. law2m

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

A Lot of Ground in Fee Simple:
SITUATE on Cameron-street, near the Episcopal Church, containing 26 feet 6 inches on Cameron-street, by 108 feet to a 10 feet ally. A credit of 60 and 90 days will be given the purchaser on his giving good notes.

P. G. Marsteller.
Oct. 22. cōt.

Cordage, &c.
THOMAS GRIMSHAW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of CORDAGE, WHITE ROPE, &c. at his store adjoining the office of inspection, Merchants' wharf, has on hand and will constantly supply masters of vessels and others with Warranted Cordage or White Rope of any description, on the most reasonable terms.

He also means to keep a supply of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, &c. and requests a share of public patronage.

He returns his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has already met with since the establishment of his rope walk in this place, and hopes by his industry and endeavors to gain satisfaction, to merit it in future.

October 11. dlm

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a Negro Boy, named GILES, about 15 years old—he is a likely well made boy, good countenance, and has lost one of his upper fore teeth—he had on when he went away a suit of German oznabrigs, and the last I heard of him was that he was carried into Alexandria by one William A. Adams—Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS if secured in any jail so that I get him again.

Charles Tyler, jun.
Sudley Mill, Prince William County, about 8 miles from Centreville, and the same distance from Haymarket.
October 21. eo

I. Entwistle and Co.

Have this day commenced Brewing.
GRAINS to be had at the brewhouse—They will have BEER for delivery in a few days—and YEAST at the store of

I. E. cōt

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

John M'Kim, jun. and Thos. M'Eldry, executors of Jas. Patterson, deceased,
complainants,
AGAINST
William Ball and Jas. Bowie, defendants,
In Chancery.

The defendant William Ball not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Ball is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William Ball, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant James Bowie, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant William Ball, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

John Janney, complainant,
AGAINST
James Martin and Jonas Gore, administrators of Thomas Gore, deceased, and Caleb Whitacre, defendants,
In Chancery.

The defendants James Martin and Jonas Gore, administrators as aforesaid, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants James Martin and Jonas Gore, administrators as aforesaid, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants James Martin and Jonas Gore, administrators as aforesaid, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendant Caleb Whitacre, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants James Martin and Jonas Gore, administrators as aforesaid, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. law3m

TO LET,
A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,
on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. A. Lydo, immediate possession will be given.

P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

John M'Kim, jun. complainant,
AGAINST
Jesse Green, Thomas Preston and William Harper, defendants,
In Chancery.

The defendant Jesse Green not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Jesse Green, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Jesse Green, do appear here on the first day of next term and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Thomas Preston and William Harper, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jesse Green, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

Phoron Rudd and John Brush, complainants,
AGAINST
Ephraim Paine and Mordecai Miller, defendants,
In Chancery.

The defendant Ephraim Paine not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Ephraim Paine, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Ephraim Paine do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Mordecai Miller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Ephraim Paine, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

Isaac M'Lean, complainant,
AGAINST
Richard Buckner, James H. Hooe and Robert Young, defendants,
In Chancery.

The defendant Richard Buckner not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Richard Buckner, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Richard Buckner, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants James H. Hooe and Robert Young do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Richard Buckner until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. law2m.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor Ex'or
September 24. eo

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong, Tea in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tawny, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy, Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandy Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King's street, has received in addition to his former stock,

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Mace,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, dearest rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dyp, spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, bluest indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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